

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd September 1888.

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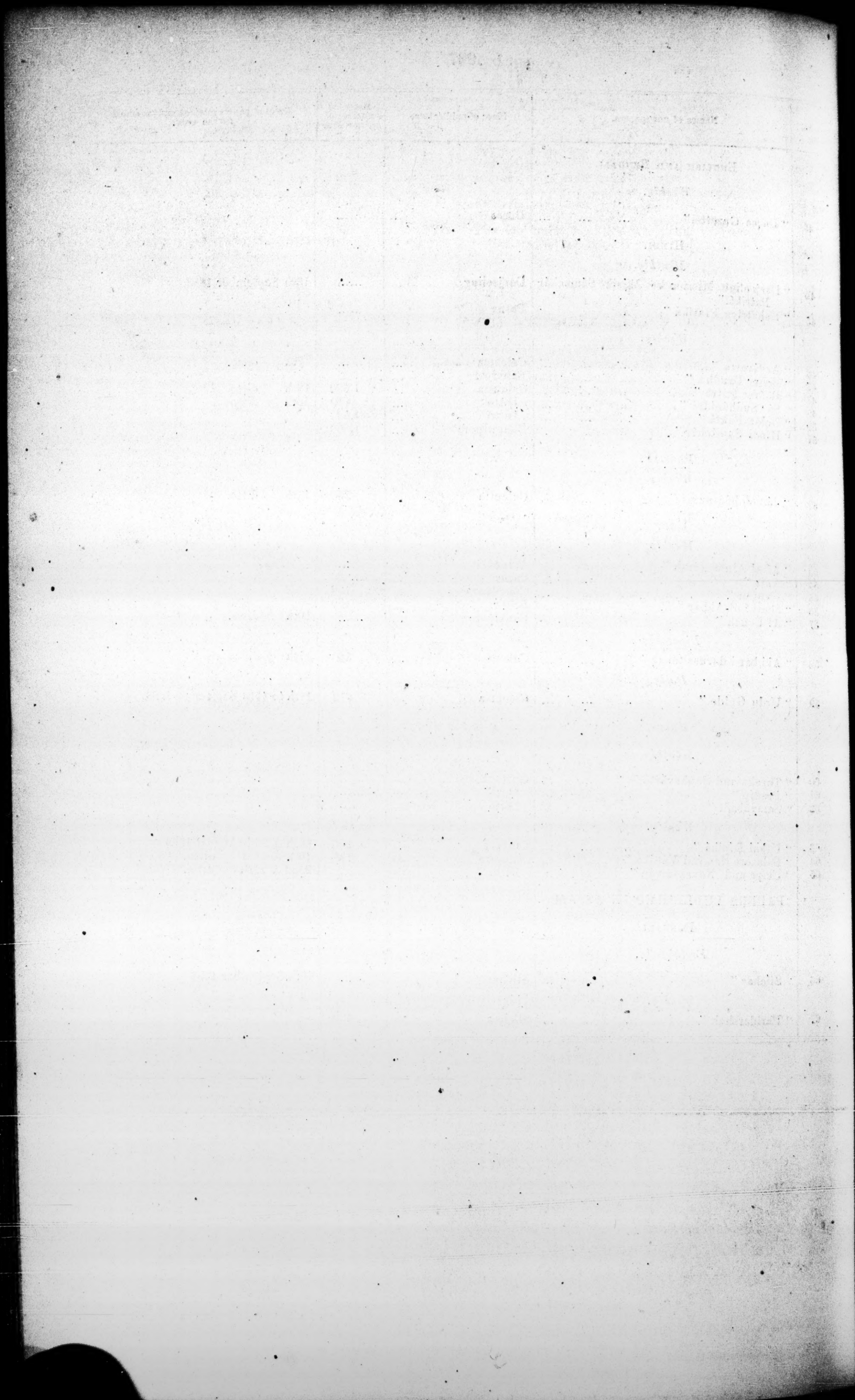
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burrisal	...	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	...	
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	...	
4	"Chandra Vilash"	Berhampore	...	
5	"Divakar"	Calcutta	...	15th September 1888.
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	...	
7	"Grambasi"	Uluberia	...	16th ditto.
8	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakhally	...	
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore	...	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Aparna Punchayat"	Calcutta	...	13th ditto.
12	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	
13	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	15th ditto.
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	11th ditto.
15	"Charuvartá"	Sherapore, Mymensingh	500	10th ditto.
16	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	...	4th ditto.
17	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	16th ditto.
18	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	...	
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	14th ditto.
20	"Garib"	Dacca	...	12th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beaulah, Rajshahye	200	
22	"Jagatbasi"	Calcutta	...	
23	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	14th ditto.
24	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto	...	14th ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar Sadhara"	Calcutta	1,000	
26	"Praja Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	14th ditto.
27	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	14th ditto.
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	14th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	15th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	7th ditto.
33	"Santi"	Calcutta	...	12th ditto.
34	"Sarawat Patra"	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	
36	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	...	6th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	14th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Patika"	Ditto	700	13th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika"	Calcutta	7,000	16th to 18th September 1888.
40	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	13th to 19th ditto.
41	"Samvad Punachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	14th, 15th & 20th September 1888.
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto	500	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sāmāchār Patrikā."	Darjeeling	.....	13th September 1888.
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
46	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta	.....	8th ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	13th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	10th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	4,500	
51	"Hindi Sāmāchār"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	14th ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
54	"Anis"	Patna	.....
55	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar	150	
57	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	10th ditto.
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>			
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	11th ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>			
59	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	11th to 15th September 1888.
	URIYA.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
60	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack	.....
61	"Pradīp"	Ditto	.....
62	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
63	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	200	18th & 25th August 1888.
64	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Balasore	205	16th & 23rd ditto.
65	"Uriya and Navasamvād"	Ditto	.....	22nd & 29th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
66	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....	10th September 1888.
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
67	"Paridarshak"	Silchar	450	



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 12th September, says that so long as things Government and the tribes in the on the North-West Frontier are allowed to remain in their present anomalous condition, so long will Government be under the necessity of fitting out from time to time little retaliatory expeditions, like the one about to be sent to the Black Mountain, for the purpose of keeping the tribes on that frontier in awe of its power. It is therefore desirable that something should be done to put an end once for all to these costly little crusades against the frontier tribes. Let the Government of India, in conjunction with the Amir of Cabul, subdue these border tribes once for all and divide their territory amongst them, the former retaining the portion thereof which lies within, and the latter taking that which lies beyond, the river Indus. The Amir of Cabul should be held responsible for the maintenance of peace within his portion of the territory. And the portion falling to the share of Government may, with advantage, be made over to some one of the princes, who are now receiving pension from it without at the same time being able to make any return for it in any shape. The fact that most of the frontier tribes are Mahomedans points to Ayub Khan as the person to whom they may be most fitly made over. The advantage of such an arrangement will strike every one who considers the costliness of a European system of administration and the proverbial aversion of the tribes to be subjected to such a system. The good behaviour of the tribes under the new rule that will be set up over them will be doubly secured by enlisting the tribesmen in the Indian army and sending them out for service to Bengal and other parts of the empire away from their homes. It was thus that the Moghul emperors of India utilised their feudatory chiefs in governing distant and outlying parts of their empire. And there is no reason why the English Government should not try the experiment which succeeded so well in Moghul hands.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

2. The same paper cannot make out why Mr. Macaulay, who organized the Tibet mission, has been allowed no play in the present operations in the Sikkim frontier. Perhaps, the offence he gave to China by violating the conditions upon which he promised to carry his mission to Tibet has something to do with his present supersession.

SAHACHAR,

The Cabul Mission.

3. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th September, is glad to learn that Government has given up the idea of the Cabul mission.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

4. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th September, says that the tribesmen of the Black Mountain will not fight the English face to face. They will, in fact, leave their habitations with their families on the approach of the English army and hide themselves in dense jungles or inaccessible caverns. And when the victorious English army will turn their back upon them for the purpose of returning, they will attack it from ambuscades in its rear. The Government has been for long years fighting these troublesome tribes, but it is as far as ever from checking their raids and incursions. And it would be sheer folly to expect that the expedition which will go against them in October will score better results than the expeditions of 1852 and 1868. Why then waste so much money upon such expeditions? Again, the justice of the expedition is open to question. The officers whose loss is intended to be avenged had no business whatever to go to the Black Mountain. But if the expedition must go, why not postpone it till the danger which threatens the whole country in consequence of the failure of crops is over or has been satisfactorily tided over. That,

Lord Dufferin and the Black Mountain expedition.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

it appears, will be no common danger, and Government, instead of wasting money on such foolish wars and expeditions, should now lay by all the money it can possibly find in order to meet it fully and courageously. But Lord Dufferin's insatiable thirst for blood has apparently increased. And so the cry for war is heard on all sides. An expedition will go to Chittagong in the cold season to punish the Kukis. War operations are thickening and extending on the Sikkim frontier. And an ill-fated Cabul mission is in the contemplation of Government.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

5. The *Sansodhini*, of the 7th September, is astonished to hear that the Chittagong Police sent up the case of Sitaram and Jusmoni, who have been convicted of theft of straw, in the C Form.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

6. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, complains of the prevalence of thefts at Ranigunge, and asks Girindra Baboo, the Inspector of the local police, to look to the matter.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

7. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th September, says that the dacoity at Shapur, a village in the 24-Pergunnahs, and not very far from Belvedere, serves as a curious commentary on the ability of the local police to prevent crime and detect criminals.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 14th September, says that, considering the gravity of his offence, transfer will not be the proper punishment to inflict on Mr. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Berhampore. He ought to be removed from the Police service altogether. Mr. Veasey should look to the matter.

SAMAYA.

9. The same paper has learnt from a reliable source that a secret department has been organised in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, and that none but Europeans will be taken into it.

This is calculated to make people suspect the correctness of the Lieutenant-Governor's statement that the object of the confidential circular is only to bring the police to a proper sense of their duties. If that circular embraces no other object, why has a secret department been opened in a country like Bengal?

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

10. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 15th September, says that village Sripore, within the jurisdiction of the Kumarkhali outpost in the Furreedpore district, is infested by budmashes. Some time ago some of the budmashes went to the neighbouring village Gajna with fire-arms and attacked some of its inhabitants. An affray took place, and the police arrested four men of Gajna, and warrants were issued against 11 men of Sripur. The Deputy Magistrate convicted the four Gajna men and such of the Sripur men as had been arrested, but the District Judge has acquitted all the Gajna men and upheld the sentences passed upon the Sripur men. The police has not yet succeeded in arresting the 11 Sripur men against whom two other cases are pending for a long time, nor even the five other Sripur men for whose arrest warrants were subsequently issued. Baboo Lakshmi Kanta Das, the head-constable of the Kumarkhali outpost, comes now and then to Sripur for the purpose of arresting the accused persons, but plays at dice or cards with some relatives of the accused, and goes back to his station and reports that the accused

cannot be found. The accused are in fact informed beforehand of the date of his visit to their village. The writer certifies that none of the accused persons have left home for fear of being arrested, and that they are all living a free and pleasant life in their own village.

The Magistrate issued a warrant for the distraint of goods in order to realise the fine which he had inflicted on the two Gajna convicts on the 30th June last. And although the two convicts were acquitted on appeal on the 18th July last, Zainuddin Hossain, the Sub-Inspector of Baiakandi thana, came to village Gajna on the 10th August last for the purpose of executing the warrant of distraint, and actually took away cattle belonging to the convicts to the Gajna bazar and detained them there one whole day without giving them fodder to eat. The acquitted convicts showed to the Sub-Inspector an attested copy of the Judge's order for their acquittal, and claimed to have their cattle back, but the Sub-Inspector took no notice of the order. They at last paid the whole amount of the fine for which process was issued and got their cattle back. And strange to say the police is doing nothing to recover the fines imposed upon the Sripore men whose sentences were confirmed on appeal.

All this inefficiency and highhandedness of the Kumarkhali Police is owing to the careless and negligent manner in which the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Krishna Chundra Dutta, does his work.

11. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 18th September, says that, according to a correspondent of the *Hope* newspaper, two darogahs belonging to the Sujagunge thana, in the district of Berhampore, acting on the information given by two prostitutes, forcibly examined a woman in order to ascertain whether she had procured abortion or not. The prostitutes are being prosecuted, but no charge has been preferred against the darogahs. If this be true, the darogahs too ought to be sent up for trial.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 18th, 1888.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

12. The *Sansodhini*, of the 7th September, says that Srinath Baboo, the Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong, holds his Court up to 9 or 10 P.M., thereby subjecting suitors in his Court to great inconvenience.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

13. A correspondent, of the *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 13th September, relates the following case heard by a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Chittagong:—

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

An Honorary Magistrate of Chittagong. One Kenaram charged one Umacharan, a respectable man, with having assaulted him. It was proved by the witnesses on behalf of the complainant that the assault was due to grave provocation received by the defendant at the hands of the complainant. A son of Chaitanya Baboo, one of the Magistrates who heard the case, appeared on behalf of Kenaram, and so far influenced his father that witnesses on behalf of the defence were not heard at all, and Umacharan was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month! Kenaram being a man of no consequence, his use of grossly insulting language to such a respectable man as Umacharan must have been peculiarly provoking to the latter, and if Umacharan committed an assault upon Kenaram under such provocation, common sense would say that he hardly committed an offence. And supposing him to have been guilty of a punishable offence, a small fine would have been enough in the case. Again, it is very wrong of Chaitanna Baboo to allow his son to plead before him. Whatever the English notion about the propriety or otherwise of the son practising as an advocate before the father may be, the Hindu notion is decidedly unfavourable to such practice. Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose has forbidden his son to practise in his Court.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

14. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 13th September, says that the charge is often laid at the door of Deputy Collectors appointed to do land acquisition work in this country that either in pursuance of secret instructions from Government or from a desire to please it, they often give fancifully low prices for lands purchased on behalf of Government, and is sorry to find that Baboo Kali Charan Ghose is one of such offending Deputy Collectors.

**MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,**
Sept. 14th, 1888.

15. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 14th September, is sorry to find that the Magistrate of Murshidabad has called upon Baboo Nobin Chandra Banerjee, his peshkar, to resign because a scrap of paper belonging to the records of a post-office case is missing. Nabin Baboo has served with credit for a long time, and he is an old and faithful servant of Government. It would therefore go very hard with him if he is sent away without a pension. The Magistrate should pardon him in consideration of his past services and allow him to retire on pension.

**MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.**

16. The same paper is sorry to find that the District Judge of Murshidabad has issued an order forbidding all persons, except pleaders, mukhtars and suitors, to inspect records in his court. The order will cause serious inconvenience to those poor suitors who cannot employ mukhtars, and are therefore obliged to take the assistance of pleaders' mohurirs for transacting their Court business. And as all pleaders' mohurirs are knowing, and in one sense accredited men, the Judge should modify the order in question by allowing them too to inspect records.

**MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,**
Sept. 14th, 1888.

17. The *Murshidabad Patrikā*, of the 14th September, mentions the following inconveniences to which witnesses in the law courts are subjected :—

- (1) Witnesses are not treated as they should be, considering their position in society.
- (2) The language used in the summonses which are served upon witnesses is anything but respectful.
- (3) All witnesses are paid three annas as subsistence allowance, which is extremely humiliating to all respectable people.
- (4) Witnesses are, in spite of great personal loss and inconvenience, made to attend court day after day, and are kept in the custody of Court peons as if they were so many criminals. When under examination they are insulted and ill-treated by pleaders.
- (5) Travelling allowances are granted to witnesses in the Civil Courts, but not to witnesses in the criminal courts.
- (6) Female witnesses are not exempted from attending criminal courts—a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to them.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

18. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th September, has received numerous complaints against Baboo Srinath Gupta, the Sub-divisional Officer of Bagirhat, in Khulna. The manner in which he dispenses justice and conducts the work of his court has occasioned general dissatisfaction. The Baboo is warned to mend his ways, and to try his best to make himself more popular.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

19. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th September, says that the frequent destruction of court papers in Mymensingh under the plea of clearing the record-rooms has resulted in

Destruction of court papers in Mymensingh.

serious public inconvenience. It is owing to this that people do not often get the necessary papers from the courts, even upon applying for the same. The court authorities justify their action by saying that before destroying the papers they give public notice, inviting those who may have papers in the courts to take them away. But surely this is not sufficient to make their intentions known to all persons living within the jurisdiction of the courts. It is therefore desirable that before destroying the papers the court authorities should prepare a list of the same.

20. A correspondent of the same paper says that some old class Deputy Magistrates of Mymensingh are in the habit of frequently changing the dates fixed for the hearing of cases in the courts. The Magistrate of Mymensingh ought to see that a number of cases from the files of these Deputy Magistrates are transferred elsewhere.

The Joint-Magistrate of Mymensingh is rather hard upon the witnesses who fail to attend on the appointed days. But considering the frequent alterations in the dates of hearing of cases, witnesses who have to come from long distances cannot be much blamed for being occasionally absent or unpunctual.

Complaints are often heard against the Khan Bahadoor. His judgments are often reversed on appeal.

21. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th September, wants to know why the labourers and artisans employed in the factory at Bowrea struck work, and why the local Deputy Magistrate punished them with fine and imprisonment. The Deputy Magistrate is bound to offer an explanation to the public.

22. The same paper, of the 18th September, says that if the charges which have been preferred against Babu Srinath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate of Bagirhat, in the district of Khulna, be true, then "his career as Deputy Magistrate ought to terminate at once."

The charges are as follows:—

(1.) In the case of Prasanna Kabiwali *versus* Lakshmi Peshakar, the mukhtear, Babu Raicharan Basu, deposited 8 annas in court as fees to be paid to two witnesses who were to be served with summonses. On finding, however, that only one witness has been served with a summons, he asked the court to issue a summons to the remaining witness too. The court *peshkar* objected to this, saying that in that case he would have to deposit another 4 annas, as that witness would have to be paid at the enhanced rate of 8 annas per day. The mukhtear protested, and asked the court to issue another summons. Upon this, the Deputy Magistrate, addressing the mukhtear in a loud voice, said:—"Chuprao; I will not allow you to practise in this court. Chaprasi, bring the order-book." The order-book was brought, and the Deputy Magistrate recorded an order prohibiting the appearance of the mukhtear in petty cases in his court. The *peshkar* then explained to him that it was he (the *peshkar*) and not the mukhtear who was to blame in the matter, and thereupon the Deputy Magistrate cancelled the order.

(2.) One Bholanath Ghose, manager of the estate of Baboo Chandra Kumar Nag, applied to the Deputy Magistrate asking that one Asutosh Chakravarti might be restrained from committing a breach of the peace by forcibly cutting a tree belonging to his master. The Deputy Magistrate thereupon said:—"Let the apprehended breach of the peace be first committed." Bholanath Babu mildly remonstrated with this order of the Deputy Magistrate, whereupon the latter addressed him as follows:—"You

DACCA PRABASH,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 17th, 1888.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 18th, 1888.

Punishment of the factory labourers
at Bowrea.

Babu Srinath Gupta, Deputy Magis-
trate of Bagirhat, in the district of
Khulna.

damned creature, you are yourself intent on breaking the peace. You had better break the peace first and I will then send you to jail."

(3.) In the case of *Tilak Baowali versus Karmane Fakir*, the Deputy Magistrate having objected to a question as irrelevant which was put to a witness by Babu Ananda Lal Mukerji, a senior mukhtear of his court, the latter fearing that his client might be injured if the question was disallowed, asked for seven days' postponement of the case in order to enable him to bring a pleader from a superior court to plead on behalf of his client. The Deputy Magistrate granted the application, but baffled the mukhtear by not hearing the case when the pleader came.

(4.) In the case of *Mobaref Kazi versus Aftabuddi Kazi* and others Babu Ananda Lal Mukerji having asked some questions to a witness on behalf of the prosecution, the Deputy Magistrate ordered the witness to leave the court, as he would not allow him to be asked more questions.

After this, whilst the same mukhtear was examining another witness—the Deputy Magistrate cut him short by saying that he would not allow him to take up more time of the court, and that if he wanted to cross-examine the witnesses at length, he must go to a civil court. Upon the mukhtear's again putting some questions, the Deputy Magistrate thundered out:—"I will not allow any pleader or mukhtear of this court to cross-examine witnesses; I will do that myself." Upon this, the client of the mukhtear applied for postponement, stating that as the pleaders and mukhteers of that court would not be allowed to cross-examine witnesses, he would bring a pleader from Khulna. Thereupon the Deputy Magistrate, thinking the matter might become serious, called the mukhteers and pleaders into his presence and asked them to proceed with their work, and in a manner apologised to them for what he had said.

(5.) In the case in which one Uma Charan Mandal was complainant, the mukhtear, Babu Ananda Lal, while examining the Sub-Inspector of the Mollarhat thana, complained of the disrespectful manner in which the latter was giving his deposition. Thereupon the Deputy Magistrate sided with the Sub-Inspector, used insulting language to the mukhtear, and fined him.

(6.) A police constable having illegally arrested and assaulted Dhona Khan, the latter brought a case against the former. On the day fixed for the hearing of this case, the Deputy Magistrate, who all along showed an inclination to shield the constable from justice, threatened Dhona Khan that if he did not withdraw the case he would be sent to jail. Thereupon the case was withdrawn.

(7.) A pleader from the Judge's court has been so much insulted by the Deputy Magistrate that he has given notice to the latter that a suit for damages would be instituted against him.

The following general charges have been brought against the Deputy Magistrate:—

- (1.) The Deputy Magistrate does not allow the pleaders and mukhteers of his court to put more than a very small number of questions to witnesses.
- (2.) He does not read out to the witnesses their depositions.
- (3.) He habitually uses rough and insulting language towards suitors as well as to pleaders and mukhteers.

(d)—Education.

CHARUVARTA,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

32. The *Cháruvartú*, of the 10th September, hopes that Sir Stuart Bayley will grant the prayer of the Dacca Saraswat Samaj for an increase of the grant which it now receives from Government for the promotion of Sanskrit studies.

24. A correspondent of the same paper says that the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations in the Eastern Circle were held six months ago, but certificates have not been yet issued to the successful candidates. This is causing serious inconvenience and loss to those passed candidates who wish to take admission into normal schools, survey schools and medical schools. Some of the students went to the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, for admission, and had to come away disappointed, simply because they could not produce their certificates. And the boys who have obtained scholarships are unable, for want of certificates, to draw the amounts of their scholarships. Such delay in the issue of these certificates occurs every year, and it is, therefore, hoped that the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, will promptly attend to the matter.

CHARTVARTA,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

25. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, says that a Sub-Inspector of Schools should, without delay, be sent to the Culna sub-division, the absence of an inspecting officer in that sub-division being greatly felt there.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

26. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th September, thinks that the new Assistant Professorship of Mathematics which, it is rumoured, will be created in the Calcutta Presidency College, should be given to Bahoo Asutosh Mukharji.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

An Assistant Professor of Mathematics for the Presidency College.

27. The same paper thinks that the application made to the Calcutta University by the respectable residents of the districts of Beerbhoom and Burdwan asking it to make Burdwan an examination centre for the convenience of the Entrance and F. A. Examination candidates from those districts is a reasonable one, and ought to be granted. There is accommodation enough in the Maharajah's College at Burdwan for conducting both those examinations there, and there is also plenty of lodging accommodation in the Burdwan bazar for the students who may come up to those examinations.

SAHACHAR.

28. A correspondent of the *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 13th September, has the following on the selection of text-books by the Central Text-book Committee:—

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

The Central Text-book Committee.

1. In preparing its list of text-books for the fourth class of middle class schools, the Committee have given a high place to books like *Padyapádapa* and others, and assigned the very lowest place to the *Kavitáhára* by Babu Monomohan Raya. They have also assigned a low place to books like the *Kavitá Kusumánjali*, Part I, and *Kavitá Kaumudí*, Part II, by Haris Chandra Mitra, and a comparatively high place to the *Kavitá Kaumudí* by Babu Rajkrishna Raya. It is difficult to discover the principle on which they have done so. Those who have read the *Kavitá Kaumudí* of Rajkrishna Raya and the *Kavitá Kaumudí* of Haris Chandra Mitra must be of opinion that the two books cannot be selected for the same class. Again, the Committee have rejected as many books as they have included in their list.

2. In prose the Committee have selected the *Hitopákhyanamāla*, Parts I and II, for the same class, which considering the difference between their prices and their different degrees of hardness they were hardly justified in doing. They have also put books of smaller value above books of greater value.

Again, whilst the very lowest place has been assigned to the *Jnanodaya* by Pundit Nakulesvara Bidyabhushana, a very high place has been given to *Nitipáth*, a work of spurious authorship and containing decidedly immoral maxims.

It is also remarked in this connection that last year, Baboo Radhika Prasanna selected for schools in his division, a book called the *Jnánánkura* by Nabinakrishna Banerjee, which was not included in the Committee's list. Being the Secretary to the Text-book Committee, Radhika Baboo cannot plead ignorance of the Committee's list as his excuse for this strange conduct. Anyhow, he ought to exculpate himself as soon as possible from the charge which has been laid at his door. To the Committee's list again. It is really inexplicable why the Committee have not included in their list such books as *Jnánáshikshá* by Mathura Nath Barman, the *Jnánánkura* by Bharat Chander Banerjee, the *Hitasikshá* by Gopal Chandra Raya and other books which are certainly not inferior in point of merit to those which have found a place in the Committee's list.

It has been stated by a gentleman who has been consulted on this subject by the writer of this series of articles that these remarks on the selection of text-books by the Text-book Committee have no chance of attracting the notice of Government because they are not being translated by the Bengali Translator to Government.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 14th, 1899.

29. The *Praja Bandhu* of the 14th September, says that, by acting in the Calcutta theatres, Baboo Haribhushan Bhattacharyya, a teacher in the Calcutta Normal School, has been after all guilty of no very

Baboo Haribhushan Bhattacharyya,
a teacher of the Calcutta Normal School.

serious offence. He receives a very small salary, and as he has no income from private teaching to supplement it, he is obliged to do other work. The fact of his being an actor in one of the city theatres having been brought to the notice of that life long celibate the Director of Public Instruction, he has been compelled to tender his resignation. It is to be observed, however, that before accepting his resignation, the Director ought to visit with similar punishment all the European and Native professors in the Educational service of Government who are guilty of graver misconduct than what has been alleged against Baboo Haribhushan.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 14th, 1899.

30. The *Samaya*, of the 14th September, supports the application made to the Calcutta University by the respectable people of the districts of Birbhum and Burdwan, asking it to make the town of Burdwan an examination centre for the Entrance and F. A. Examinations.

Burdwan as an examination centre.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 15th, 1899.

31. The *Bangabási*, of the 15th September, is glad to learn that the Sub-Inspectors of Schools will get their travelling allowance at the old rate. Sir Alfred Croft deserves the thanks of the public for removing this grievance of the Sub-Inspectors, who feel extremely grateful to him for this act of justice and kindness to them.

The travelling allowance of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

BANGABASI,

32. The same paper praises Mr. Edgar for his noble exertions in the cause of Sanskrit learning and education. While Commissioner of the Presidency Division, he granted pecuniary help to the Nuddea and Bhatpara *tols*, and encouraged both the pupils and the teachers of those *tols* in many other ways. And he has of late succeeded in increasing the grant-in-aid of the Nuddea *tols* by Rs. 50. The whole community wishes well to such a friend and patron of Sanskrit learning.

The Nuddea *tols*.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 15th, 1899.

33. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th September, says that, on the 21st July last, the Mathematical Board of Studies of the Calcutta University selected Baboo Sarada Ranjan Roy's and Mr. Casey's editions of

The Calcutta University and P. Ghosh's Geometry.

Geometry as text-books for the Entrance Examination. Baboo Panchanan Ghosh subsequently applied for the selection of his book on Geometry, and the Syndicate, which ordinarily does nothing besides confirming the selections which are made by the Boards, departed from its ordinary practice in this instance, and asked the Mathematical Board to consider whether P. Ghosh's Geometry could not also be adopted. The Mathematical Board, after examining P. Ghosh's book, has declared against it. It is rumoured, however, that Mr. Ghosh is going about telling everybody that Mr. Nash, a member of the Mathematical Board, is correcting all errors in his book, and has assured him that, if a text-book in Geometry be at all appointed, his Geometry will be that text-book. It is impossible to believe all this of Mr. Nash, and the Syndicate should therefore make an enquiry.

Mr. P. Ghosh is also offending seriously by telling people that Dr. Gurudas Banerji is supporting Baboo Sarada Ranjan's book, because Baboo Sarada Ranjan is private tutor to his sons. It has been ascertained by inquiry that Baboo Sarada Ranjan is not private tutor to the Doctor's sons. Mr. P. Ghosh has also had the audacity to cause an advertisement to be published in the names of certain book-sellers in Calcutta, stating that the University has rejected both Casey's and Sarada Ranjan's Geometry.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

34. The *Sansodhini*, of the 7th September, takes exception to the re-appointment of Mr. Fuller as Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality. Mr. Fuller does not properly attend to his duties. It would have been better for the Municipality if either Mr. Good or the Doctor Sahib had been appointed Chairman.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

Mr. Fuller, Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality.

35. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, has the following regarding the Sanitary Commissioner's report on the Burdwan Municipality:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

The Sanitary Commissioner on the Burdwan Municipality.

1. The Sanitary Commissioner's remark, that the Municipal Commissioners, though they have done much towards improving the sanitary condition of the area entrusted to their care, have yet a great deal more to do in that direction, is a just and reasonable one.
2. The Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion regarding the necessity of improving the drainage of the town of Burdwan is well worth attending to.
3. The Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion, that all huts in the town of Burdwan should be thatched with tiles instead of with straw, as at present, made apparently with the view of minimising all danger from outbreaks of fire, is a good one in itself, but will not recommend itself to those who know that tiled huts will be completely at the mercy of the mischief-making monkeys, which are so numerous in the town of Burdwan, and that during the heat of summer tiled huts will be absolutely uninhabitable in that town.

36. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th September, says that by supporting the Mahomedans of Santipur in their opposition against the Hindus of that place on the bathing-ghât question, the Brahmo paper,

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

The bathing-ghât question at Santipur.

Sanjivani, is really doing injury to the country. The *Sanjivani* ought to bear in mind that the difference between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in point of manners and customs will always remain as it is now, and that the best way, therefore, of maintaining peace and good understanding

between the two communities is to give them no opportunity for developing or displaying their mutual differences of character. Such being the case, the assignment of separate ghâts for the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Santipur is not only not an objectionable act, but is an extremely prudent measure considering the interests of both the communities. Besides, there is nothing novel in the Santipur arrangement, seeing that the same arrangement has already been adopted at Bombay and Cawnpore. The Mahomedans of Santipur should therefore give up their present attitude of hostility to their Hindu brethren.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

37. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 13th September, considers it rather strange that, although there are many places in Bengal in a more insanitary condition than Serampore, Dr. Lidderdale should have selected the latter for making his hostile attack. The secret of Dr. Lidderdale's attack upon the Serampore Municipality is that that town is now-a-days inhabited by lots of Eurasians and briefless European barristers who want to make Serampore another Calcutta, and who have therefore instigated Dr. Lidderdale to denounce the municipality and its native Chairman. But whatever the secret of Dr. Lidderdale's attack may be, there is no doubt that by making it he has sinned grossly against good manners and official decorum.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

38. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 14th September, has the following about Mr. Currie, Magistrate-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality:—

Dr. Pramatha Nath, M.B., a respectable inhabitant of Howrah, received a notice from the municipality requiring him to demolish the masonry platform in front of his house and to cut down some cocoanut trees growing there. Fearing lest the municipality should forcibly demolish the platform and cut the trees, the doctor, upon receipt of this notice, sought the assistance of the Munsif's Court. The Munsif passed an order prohibiting the municipality from forcibly carrying out the order contained in its notice. Thereupon, some one on behalf of the municipality made an affidavit to the effect that the Chairman of the municipality had no immediate intention of demolishing the platform in question. It appeared to the Munsif, however, that the Chairman had such an intention, and he therefore allowed his order to remain in force. The municipality appealed to the District Judge against this order of the Munsif, and before the papers connected with the case were sent up to the Judge's Court, some fiendish fellow tore off from the record the notice which had been served upon the doctor. The Judge, not finding the notice in question, cancelled the order of the Munsif. Thereupon, the doctor again sought the assistance of the Munsif's Court, and the Munsif again issued an injunction restraining the municipality from forcibly demolishing the platform. But the peon who was entrusted with the service of this injunction could not serve it for some time by reason of the Municipal Office having been kept bolted from inside. The injunction was after all served; but it was found when it was served that the servants of the municipality had already demolished the platform and cut down the trees. All this is curious fun indeed; but the most curious fun of all is the letter of the Chairman to the Munsif, stating that as Chairman he had no desire to do what had been done by him in his capacity of Magistrate of the district, and that as Chairman he was not responsible for what he had done as Magistrate.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

39. The *Sulabh Samāchār and Kushdaha*, of the 14th September, hopes that all Government officers and friends of local self-government will bear in mind the sound advice given by Sir Steuart Bayley on the subject of local self-government in the course of his Pubna speech.

Sir Steuart Bayley on Local Self-Government.

40. The *Grāmvāsi*, of the 16th September, says that, before preparing its budget for the ensuing year, the District Board of Howrah should consider; first, what roads are required to be made in different parts of the district, and how much money their construction will be likely to cost; and, secondly, fix the amounts which will be spent in the construction of particular roads. After doing this they should construct roads either under their own supervision, or entrust the supervision thereof to respectable gentlemen residing in the several places through which the roads pass.

GRAMVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

41. A correspondent of the *Apurva Panchāyat*, of the 13th September, complains of the absence of good roads at Banesvarapur, in the district of Hooghli.

APURVA PANCHAYAT
Sept. 13th, 1888.

42. A correspondent of the *Sulabh Samāchār and Kushdaha*, of the 14th September, says that the wooden bridge over the *khal* known as Katakali, which connects the Mulghar and Baruipara villages situated in the Bagirhat sub-division of the Khulna district, is urgently in need of repair. It has become dangerous even for grown-up men, not to speak of little school-boys, to cross this bridge. The attention of the Local Board is directed to the matter.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

43. The *Grāmvāsi*, of the 16th September, thinks that, instead of closing the *khal* from Bagnon to Mahisrekha, as it has done at its mouth at the latter place, the Government should have constructed a sluice-gate there for the purpose of utilizing the water of the *khal* for irrigation purposes. The sluice-gate at Kumirakhali should also be repaired. For want of repair the flood-gates do not now close properly.

GRAMVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

44. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the absence of good roads at Kankabati, Bhatra, and other places within the jurisdiction of the Amta thana.

GRAMVASI.

(h)—*General.*

45. The *Chāruvārtā*, of the 10th September, asks Mr. R. C. Dutt, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, to make enquiries on the following points in connection with the destruction by fire of the Jamalpore Court-house:—

CHARUVARTTA
Sept. 10th, 1888.

- (1). Whether or not the fire originated in the *Bakiat sherista*.
- (2). Whether or not there was any irregularity in connection with the records in the *Bakiat* and other sheristas.
- (3). Whether or not the Divisional Commissioner, on the occasion of his visit to Jamalpore, wanted to see any records, and if he did want to see any such records, whether or not they were produced before him.
- (4). If the records were not produced, where were they at that time?
- (5). If they were at the Sudder at that time, on what date and how had they been sent there?
- (6). The Court-house was 60 to 70 *haths* long with *pucca* walls all round. Its thatched roof was wet because it was raining when it caught fire, and the fire broke out in the early part of the night. Whether or not, under these

circumstances, the Court papers and records could have been saved by making a little effort in that view.

(7). Whether or not a certain person dissuaded the people from approaching the Court-house saying, "Let nobody go near the house, for whoever comes near it will be killed if the powder and shot which is in the house catch fire." Whether or not powder and shot were stored in the treasury premises.

(8). Where were the guard at the time when the fire broke out?

(9). When did the Sub-divisional Officer receive notice of the fire?

(10). Up to what hour of the night do the amla ordinarily work in the Court-house? and whether or not they worked there till that hour that night.

CHABUVARTA,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

46. A correspondent of the same paper says that the annual Jhulan Jatra *mela* at Katakhalī, an important village in the Kissoregunge sub-division of the Mymensingh district, is largely attended by shop-keepers,

The Jhulan Jatra *mela* at Katakhalī in Mymensingh.

traders and merchants. But the place where the *mela* is held being at a considerable distance from the river, want of drinking water is keenly felt by the people attending the *mela*. The tank in front of the Ekusratna is full of aquatic vegetation, and its water has become unfit for drinking purposes. The Kissoregunge Municipality ought to re-excavate this tank without delay.

Again, the *mela* is visited by a very large number of women, who are insulted and ill-treated by budmashes at the temple, on the road leading to the temple, and at the bathing ghâts. In order to prevent such outrages, police constables should be stationed all over the *mela* grounds.

Again, the roads and the ghâts are not kept clean, and there is at the *mela* a sad want of general conservancy arrangements which should immediately engage the attention of the municipality. The cheats who frequent the *mela* should also be put down.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

47. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, has the following on the Jankuli breach :—

Whoever sees with his own eyes the miseries to which the people in the southern bank of the Damodar are year after year subjected in consequence

The Jankuli breach.

of the devastating floods of that river will be disposed to question the existence of a civilised Government in the country. Indeed, if it be the duty of a civilised Government like that which has been set up in this country by the English to protect its subjects from providential dangers, surely that duty has been sadly neglected by the Government in this country. For, while these floods devastate thousands of villages, making their wretched inhabitants houseless, Government goes on looking at all this with perfect unconcern. The suffering people cry piteously for help; but their cry is not heard. For who is to hear their cry? The Queen-Empress of India is far away in England, and is consequently ignorant of the sufferings of her Indian subjects. Her representative here, Lord Dufferin, is on the serene heights of Simla, where high affairs of State, like the Black Mountain expedition, the Tibet war, and the administration of Burma, engross his attention, leaving him no time to attend to the complaints of poor ignorant villagers in Bengal. The case, as regards the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is no better. Touring from one place to another, His Honour has little time to bestow upon the subject of the people's sufferings and grievances.

But are these grievances, after all, of such a nature that their consideration must be necessarily put off indefinitely even by a civilised Government? No, they are of the simplest nature possible. The demand for the volunteering right is not one of them; the demand for representative Legislative Councils is not one of them; the demand for admission into the Civil Service is not one of them. They who complain of these grievances only want Government to help them to get two humble meals a day and to eat these meals unmolested. And it is a pity that even this humble and simple prayer of theirs is not heard by the Government!

And is it really to be believed that the Government, which has constructed bridges over the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Sone, and made roads up and across mountains, is unable to repair the breach in the embankment of the Damodar near Jankuli? And does Government really think that it will become insolvent if it spends some 20 or 25 thousand rupees for the purpose of repairing the breach?

48. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th September, hopes that the petition recently submitted to Government by the late ex-King of Oudh's sons for more liberal allowances will be favourably considered. The scale of their pensions should not be less than that fixed for the descendants of the Mysore family, or for those of the Murshidabad Nizamut family.

49. The *Santi*, of the 12th September, says that the English Government, which plumes itself on its civilization, does not know at all what a king's duties are, and is imperious enough to disregard those who would teach it what those duties are and how they should be performed. This accounts for the fact of its deriving a large revenue from the sale of liquor, utterly heedless of the vice and misery which it is spreading over the country by engaging in that trade. The English Government ought to abolish its liquor traffic without the smallest delay, the people being willing to compensate the loss of revenue which it will suffer by so doing by paying it a new tax. The Government ought certainly to value the lives of its subjects above rupees, annas and pies.

50. The *Garib*, of the 12th September, is glad to find that the Bombay Government has granted a jagir to one of its distinguished servants as a reward for meritorious service. It does not, however, agree with the *Indian Mirror* that Government should henceforward confer only jagirs and discontinue the practice of bestowing titles. Government should distinguish between its meritorious and its worthless officers by giving jagirs to the former and titles to the latter.

51. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 13th September, approves of the proposal to reduce the salaries of all posts worth Rs. 500 and upwards.

52. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 13th September, recommends a more extensive circulation of the Confidential Report on Native Papers. Not that the views of the Native Press are misrepresented or carelessly reported by the Bengali Translator, in whom the writer has full confidence, as is done in the columns of the *Englishman* and *Pioneer* newspapers, but that every responsible officer of Government ought to know without delay how the Native Press thinks of his proceedings, so that he may promptly rectify errors when he commits any. A copy of the Report ought to be supplied to all Magistrates, Sub-divisional Officers and officers of Government holding responsible offices in the different departments.

53. The *Pratikār*, of the 14th September, is sorry to find that in his Comilla speech Sir Steuart Bayley expressed views on the subject of the appointment of

URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 11th, 1887.

SANTI,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

GARIB,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

PRATIKAR,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

Mahomedans to the public service different from those which he had explained in his Pubna speech. His Honour said at Comilla that ability alone will be looked to in making the higher appointments, and that in making the lower appointments the numerical proportion of Mussulmans to Hindus will be taken into consideration. Why did Sir Steuart speak differently in this way? Was it on account of weakness or for some secret reason?

BANGABASI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

54. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th September, has learnt that another native will be appointed as Judge of the High Court. The writer will be glad if Baboo Brajendra Kumar Seal, Judge of Bankura, is appointed to the post as is proposed to be done. But whether Baboo Brajendra Kumar is appointed or not, the writer hopes that no one will be appointed who is neither pleader of the High Court nor a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

BANGABASI.

The Khudiram Pal's breach in the embankment of the Damodar.

55. The same paper is astonished to hear that Government will make breaches in the embankment of the Damodar at the place known as Khudiram Pal's breach, formerly situated near the breach at Jankuli. If an opening is made in the embankment near the once dreadful breach, the whole country there will be devastated in one year. The writer cannot persuade himself to believe that Government will take such an unwise and unrighteous step. But if Government does, after all, decide upon making openings in the embankment at the place in question, it should first hang all the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages and then enter upon the execution of its mad project.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

56. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th September, does not believe the rumour that the examination for the selection of candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service has been or will be abolished. Sir Steuart has always expressed himself favourably about competitive examinations. He did so, for instance, in his reply to the address presented to him by the Indian Association in 1887. It is therefore hoped that the old nomination system will not be re-introduced in connection with the Subordinate Executive Service during the administration of Sir Steuart Bayley.

SANJIVANI.

57. The same paper says that, as Mr. Westmacott's report on the working of the outstill system is still under the consideration of Government, it was under

the impression that Government would take no steps in regard to the outstills until it had finished its consideration of the report and consulted public opinion on the subject. But the appointment of a few police officers, in addition to the existing staff in the Burdwan Division, to supervise the outstills has awakened in the writer's mind the suspicion that Government has decided not to abolish the outstills, and only make their supervision stricter than at present. And this suspicion has been confirmed by what Mr. Westmacott himself told the writer during his outstill inquiry, namely, that he would not recommend the abolition of the outstill system, but would propose that measures be adopted with the view of enhancing the price of outstill liquor. It is not known whether the arrangement for additional police supervision is the result of Government's decision in the matter, or has been made at the instance of Mr. Westmacott in order to see whether the policy recommended by him would work satisfactorily. But the fact that such an arrangement has been made pending the consideration of Mr. Westmacott's report by Government is calculated to give rise to fears and misgivings about the results of the whole inquiry. And those fears and misgivings increase when it is considered that Sir Steuart Bayley's Government, however just it may be, may not have the moral courage to abolish the outstill system at a time of such financial difficulty. There can, however, be

no doubt whatever that a great trial now awaits Sir Steuart Bayley in connection with this outstill question. His Honour has already won a reputation for justice by his acts, and if he can enhance that reputation by coming triumphantly out of the trial that is now before him, his name will become a household word in this vast province.

58. The same paper says that the trial at Kushtea of Chatra Singh, the coolie-recruiting chaprassi in the service of Mr. Andrews of Calcutta, has led to fearful disclosures regarding coolie recruiting (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 4th August 1888, paragraph 80); and the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Kushtea makes it quite clear that the coolie recruiter was guilty of making one person stand for another, and that some other person than Ramkumar was made to personate and do duty for him before the Medical Officer.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore drawn to the judgment passed in this case, which makes it out that Mr. Andrews has been guilty of fraudulent practices in the conduct of his coolie-recruiting business, and His Honour is requested to take away Mr. Andrews' license and to abolish his coolie depôt.

59. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 16th September, says that in consequence of the absence of good roads in the villages of Syampore and Mahisrakha great irregularity takes place in the delivery of the dāk at Amta. The authorities should see that arrangements are made for removing such irregularity.

GRAMVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

60. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th September, says that since the increase of the salt duty the consumption of that article has considerably decreased, shewing indirectly that the poverty of the people under the British rule has so much increased that even a slight increase in the price of salt caused by the increase of the duty upon it has had the effect of compelling large numbers of people to forego or to curtail the use of that necessary article. It is clear from Government reports that, in Bengal, during the last six months from February to June the consumption of salt has been less than its consumption in the corresponding six months of last year by 19 lakhs of maunds. In Burma, again, the consumption of salt during the same months was only three lakhs of maunds as against 10½ lakhs of maunds during the same period last year. The following table is annexed to shew the material decrease in the consumption of salt since the increase of duty on that article :—

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	48,79,000	50,37,000	53,05,000	45,56,000
Madras	37,39,000	39,95,000	39,35,000	38,93,000
North-Western Provinces	35,84,000	24,80,000	35,15,000	31,31,000
Bombay	42,30,000	43,13,000	37,90,000	37,21,000
Sind	1,20,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,26,000
Burma	5,48,000	8,13,000	10,46,000	3,37,000

61. The same paper says that Government ought to put an end to the slaughter of cows by an act of the legislature. As the slaughter of cows is not enjoined in the Mahomedan religion, Government will not be interfering in the religion of its Mahomedan subjects if it makes a law forbidding cow-slaughter. But supposing that a legislative prohibition of cow-slaughter does amount to an interference with the Mussulman religion, still, considering the great preponderance of public opinion against cow-slaughter and the incalculable mischief which cow-slaughter does to the country, Government

DACCA PRAKASH.

would not be wrong in committing such interference. Government did interfere with the religion of the Hindus when it made a law prohibiting *suttee*; and if, for the same reason for which the law against *suttee* was enacted, Government were to make a law prohibiting cow-slaughter, the objection that that law would amount to an interference with the religion of the Mussulmans would be of little avail.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 13th, 1888.

62. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 13th September, referring to the story circulated in certain Anglo-Indian papers regarding Dr. Surajbal of Cashmere and Luch-

Cashmere.

man Das, the ex-Dewan of that State, observes as follows:—Such references to the Queen as have been put in Surajbal's mouth are not the first references of their kind, it being well known that the English papers have been long since making such references to her. As regards the story of Luchman Das's intrigues with Dhuleep Sing, it is absurd on the very face of it. All these stories, in fact, are being circulated by the Anglo-Indian press with the express object of inducing Government to annex Cashmere which, it knows, is urgently required for the completion of the so-called scientific frontier. This much at any rate is certain, that like Porbunder, which was annexed because Government wanted it in order to complete the naval defences of India, on its western coast, Cashmere will sooner or later be annexed for the purpose of completing the scientific frontier on the North-West of India.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

63. The *Samaya*, of the 14th September, says that by appointing Mr. Plowden as Resident of Hyderabad, Lord

Mr. Plowden as Resident of Hyderabad.

Dufferin has done a very improper thing.

Coming immediately after Mr. Cordery, who proved himself a nuisance at Hyderabad, Mr. Plowden will make matters worse in that State. It is not easy to make out what has led His Excellency to appoint this comet of a Plowden to blight and blast the fortunes of Hyderabad.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Sept. 4th, 1888.

64. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 4th September, says that Palang, a village near South Bikrampur, in Dacca, is flooded. Water has entered men's houses, and the people are in great distress. All

Distress at Palang near South Bikrampur in Dacca.

traffic, including import of rice, has stopped. The people are dying for want of food.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

65. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 10th September, asks Government to at once relieve the sufferings of the people who have been ruined by the recent floods.

Distress caused by the recent floods.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

66. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the Commissioners of Divisions to report on the condition of

Floods in the district of Burdwan.

the villages visited by floods in their respective divisions, and that the Commissioners, in their turn, have ordered the Magistrates of the districts under them to report on the subject. The Magistrate of Burdwan has, in consequence of this order, deputed Baboo Binod Behari Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Collector, to make the necessary enquiry in the district. The selection of Baboo Binod Behari Sarkar is stated to be an excellent one, and the hope is expressed that, when Binod Baboo submits his report, Government will not use its usual plea of want of funds in order to defer taking action upon it.

67. The *Garib*, of the 12th September, says that famine in Orissa has assumed a serious aspect. Thirty-two persons have already died of starvation in the Angul Khas Mehal. Government has not yet opened relief works. It is on the other hand rigorously collecting rent by selling the goods and chattels of the distressed people. The manner in which the khas mehal tehsildars are oppressing the people of those mehals is simply shocking.

GARIB,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

It is one curious characteristic of famine in India that it occurs first in one khas mehal or another, and then, like an epidemic, spreads over other places. The cause is not far to seek. Khas mehal rent is collected more summarily, and therefore more rigorously, than rent in private zemindaries; and the oppressed khas mehal ryot, having little or no attachment for his land and homestead, does not cultivate his land with a full heart, or at least so well as the zemindar's ryot cultivates his holding.

The abolition of the khas mehal system is calculated to lessen the chances of famine in this country.

68. The *Education Gazette*, of the 14th September, says that, even if the account of the scarcity in Orissa given by a correspondent of the *Statesman* newspaper be taken to be an exaggerated one, still it cannot be questioned that it has become the duty of Government to institute an enquiry into the subject. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that such enquiry has been already instituted by Government. And now that the attention of Government has been drawn to the scarcity in Orissa, it is hoped that the officers of Government, who have experience of such matters, will take such steps as will enable them to cope with the danger, so that the administration of so noble a ruler as Sir Stuart Bayley may be spared such odium as attached itself to Sir Cecil Beadon's name in connection with the Orissa famine of 1866. The public in general ought also to assist Government in this crisis, and it is hoped that all the public bodies in the country will be henceforward busy collecting funds for the relief of the people suffering from scarcity in Orissa.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

69. The *Samaya*, of the 14th September, gives a list of the villages in the districts of Hooghli and Bardwan which have been inundated in consequence of the recent floods in the river Damodar, and asks the Lieutenant-Governor to lose no time in taking steps to relieve the distress of the people of those villages. By taking timely measures Government can easily prevent the disasters which occur year after year in consequence of the giving way of the embankments of the Damodar. The following is the list of the inundated villages:—

SAMAYA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

In the district of Hooghli:—Sahapur, Somaluk, Bakarpur, Bhangamora, Kalipara, Krishnaballabhapur, Baikunthapur, Gharagoyal, Beliya, Tala Haripur, Sahabajabati, Baita, Ranabajapur, Chakargobardhan, Harinabali, Dihibapur, Krishnabati, Sasta, Alati, Rasalapur, Diyalpara, Paschimapura, Kulabatapur, Jangalipara, Bachanar, Malaipur, Banamalipur, Besiya, Kesabapur, Deyal, Chaklul, Bihiyai Tilo, Narayanapur, Batanal, Balamadi, Bhatabasantapur, Adamaband, Mohanapur, Mathabhanga, Saranighata, Mayapur, Sarati Asanapur, Krishnapur, Madhurapur, Bakarachak, Arunabera, Haradhiti, Birati Tajapur, Pratapanagar, Hayetapur, Gholapura, Khamaragar, Helan, Paladighi, Palalapur, Khedal, Tarai, Rasalapur, Panapur, Dharamapur, Harinakhol, Maikhanda, Pol, Patul, Ohingri, Pantairi, Ghal, Digarini, Ataghara, Sabamapur, Chhatrasal, Akhbi, Serampur, Parabhurasut, Debaharasut, Udayanarayanapur, Ramapur, Syamapur, Khanakul, Krishnagar, Radhanagar, Senapur, Sonatikari, Senahati, Anantanagar, and Ranahat.

In the district of Burdwan—Haripur, Nato, Jamadu, Shambhupur, Sadipur, Boro, Devipur, Baragram, Saktu, Janakuli, Anaguna, Deno,

Kuyari, Kanakapur, Kuchitapur, Mugra, Tajapur, Bulachand, Jorachand, Adamapur, Jotseram, Srikrishnapur, Rajarampur, Kunji, Bogo, Krishnaramapur, Bogari, Rayanagar, Pipaladah, Sakanara, Nilut, Pasanda, Kamaragar, Ujirapur, Mahadipur, Barabiman, Subaladah, Chabukapur, Masiyali, Resalapur, Amarapur, Jorjaman, Siti, Kora, Nrisinghapur, Sringarapur, Atapur, Hadilapur, Katasinil, Tarila, Gotam, Damni, Batasapur, Jasapur, Nijampur, Mahesabati, Bijipur, Paikpara, and Bidyanidhi.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

70. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 14th September, referring to the unfavourable prospects of the crops all over the country, makes the following observations:—

The outlook before the country.

It is almost certain that this year there will be regular famine in the country. It therefore behoves the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley to take timely steps to cope with the danger. It is certain that nothing will be wanting at this juncture on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, who is known to be a large-hearted man. There can still be no harm in giving him timely warning of the calamity with which the country is threatened.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

71. The *Sulabha Samáchar and Kushdaha*, of the 14th September, has learnt from Baboo Trailakya Nath Sen, the Sub-divisional Officer of Bongong, who has travelled round the whole sub-division,

Prospects of the crops in the Bongong sub-division.

that great damage has been done to crops in that sub-division by the recent floods. It is hoped that something will be done for the distressed people.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA.

72. The same paper says that the Ichamati river has, by overflowing its banks, flooded the country near Bongong.

The overflowing of the Ichamati river.

Many poor men's huts have been washed away, and paddy, sugarcane, jute, indigo, *arhur* and other crops have been destroyed. The Ichamati is still rising, and Heaven alone knows what is in store for the poor cultivators of the Bongong sub-division. The people there are in great distress, and the attention of Government ought to be directed to their miserable condition.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Sept. 14th, 1888.

73. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 14th September, says that it would have been better if, instead of collecting laudatory addresses from his subjects, Sir Steuart Bayley had now been visiting the

Sir Steuart Bayley and famine in Orissa.

famine-stricken people of Orissa and making arrangements for their relief. Sir Steuart will lose much of his reputation if people die of starvation during his administration.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

74. The *Bangabási*, of the 15th September, thanks both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the sympathy they are showing with the

Famine in Orissa.

famine-stricken people of Orissa. The Government officers in that province are doing all they can to relieve the sufferings of the distressed people. Sir Steuart Bayley has infused into the administration a life and a vigour which did not belong to it in the time of Sir Rivers Thompson. The spirit of justice and loving sympathy with the people, which marks all His Honour's acts, has stimulated all his officers to a prompt and careful discharge of their duties. It is a significant fact that even the *Englishman* newspaper, which tried to hush up the last Burdwan-Beerbhoom famine during the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson, is writing in favour of the famine-stricken people of Orissa. This means that the semi-official journal itself has not been able to resist the stimulating influence of Sir Steuart Bayley's just and vigorous administration. Mr. Worsley, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, deserves the thanks of the people for his kind and prompt endeavour to relieve distress in his province.

It is owing to the indifference first shown by Government that the scarcity in Orissa has now assumed the form of famine. And this famine is not confined to Khorda. It has extended to Angul, the Banki estate and Baramba in

the Tributary States. Continuous failure of crops from 1886 has produced this widespread famine. Government ought to have opened relief measures earlier. A scarcity in Orissa was apprehended by the Government of India in June last, but the Bengal Government was unable to take any relief measures before August. There would have been no deaths from starvation if timely precaution had been taken by Government. The number of deaths from starvation is now daily increasing, and yet Government is not doing what lies in its power to meet the crisis. This shows that the real magnitude of the famine and the extent of the people's sufferings are still unknown to Government. Government should bear in mind that it was ignorance of this kind that produced the great Orissa catastrophe under Sir Cecil Beadon. Sir Steuart Bayley and his advisers may persuade themselves to believe that the recent rainfall in Orissa will probably avert the famine or mitigate its severity. But the fact is that the rainfall has done more harm than good. The rainfall has really increased the misery of the people. People's anxiety for the famine-stricken people of Orissa has increased, and it is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will not allow himself to be deluded into entertaining hopes which are destined not to be realized.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

Distress in the khas mehals in the
Contai sub-division.

75. A correspondent of the same paper says that excessive rainfall has submerged pergunnahs Narna, Sutakhing, Pattaspur, Bajarpur, Bhuamutha, Sujamutha, Pataspur, Paharpur, Amarsi, Kingdantakharai, Jalamutha, Kauramalata Arancha, and Bayandabazar khas mehals situated within the Contai sub-division of the Midnapore district. The population of this tract is 125,000, mostly cultivators. The excess water of these pergunnahs ordinarily escapes through the Bagda river or the Kalinagar river. But the mouth of this river has been silted up, and water consequently accumulates in the fields. All standing crops have been damaged by the rainfall. Water has also entered people's houses, and many houses have come down. People are living on the high embankments by which the accumulated water is so to say cooped up. The people are crying for food, and cattle are dying for want of fodder. Rice is not to be had in the markets. Mahajans have stopped advancing money and rice to the ryots. The cultivators are therefore in great distress. There will be deaths from starvation if Government does not help the distressed people, and the pergunnahs will become unfit for habitation if Government does not soon make arrangements, for allowing all accumulated water to run out.

BANGABASI.

The overflowing of the Damodar.

76. The special correspondent of the same paper says that no officer has yet been deputed to enquire into the condition of the people who have been ruined by the floods in the Damodar. The whole country there has been converted into a dreadful waste, and yet the Magistrate of Burdwan has not been moved to activity. Why is the Magistrate so indifferent in the matter? The last landslip at Nainital produced quite a sensation in the country, and greatly exercised the minds of Governors, of Anglo-Indian editors, and of the whole Anglo-Indian community. Subscriptions were raised in aid of the people who suffered from the accident. But the dreadful calamity which has overtaken the unfortunate people inhabiting the banks of the Damodar has not elicited one word of sympathy or sorrow from the Anglo-Indian press or the Anglo-Indian community. The heart of the Anglo-Indian beats only for the Anglo-Indian!

The Magistrate of Burdwan should personally visit the tract devastated by the floods, and if he cannot do so for fear of catching a cold in the flooded country, or on account of the want of good means of locomotion or on account of the innumerable other inconveniences connected with such a visit, he should depute some competent officer to make the necessary

enquiry. The writer is ready to substantiate all his statements to the officer who may be deputed for the purpose, and is willing to bear him company through the devastated country if he is allowed to do so.

The writer next gives the names of the persons whose houses have been wholly or partially destroyed :—

In Damunya.—Nimu Jogi, Madhub Nandi, Ram Chand De, Bholanath Muchi, Hamdu Sheikh, Sheikh Wahid Bux, Fakir Mullik, Kazem Mullick, Muzdin Mullick, Golam Sheikh, Sheikh Ayma, Sheikh Abur, Bani Nundi, Abhoy De, Tinkari Chowdhory, Mohendra chowkidar, Nobin De, Sabaran Bibee, Magui Khan, Khoda Bux, Ram Saha, Ram De, Gangaram De, Khatu Nai, Chinibas Kundu, Mahes Nandi, Jadu De, Bholanath De, Mahes Nandi, Jadu Mandal, Paran Majhi, Khudiram De, Dharma Das De, Bipra Das Pal, Ram Tarak Nandi, Jadu Pal, Behari Khan, Bhagaban Mandal, Behary Kalu, Jadu Kalu Chinta Mani Khan, Gopal Khan, Kailas Khan, Kangali De, Kali De and Khatu Pal. The fish in all the tanks and all stacks of straw in this village have been washed away. The cattle are dying for want of fodder. The fields are still under water and the standing crops have been damaged.

In Tailara. The villagers saved their lives during the flood by climbing to the tops of trees. Mud has been deposited on the floors of houses. Rice is not easily to be had. The following are among those whose houses have come down :—

Sashi Bhusan Chakravarti, Rajani Kanta Bhattacharya, Satis Chandra Roy, Ambika Charan Bhattacharya, Kailas Chandra Bhattacharya, Khudi Ram Bhattacharya, Protap Acharya, Kadambini Dabya, Bhuth Nath Acharya, Tinkari Dabya, Nidhi Ram Rajak, Sheikh Hossain, Ananta De, Gora Chand Pal, Sarada Pal, Rassik Karmakar, Jadu Sarmakar, Kailas Malakar, Pittambar Roy, Rammoy Mandal, Mohendra Mandal, Ambika Charan Roy, Baboo Ram Kundu, Akhil Kundu and Sashi Bewa.

In Nazampur the sufferings of the villagers are indescribable. They are living under trees or in broken houses. The houses of the following persons have come down wholly or in part :—Sheikh Kayam, Sovani Molla, Sheikh Sazed, Elahi Bux Hazra, Rohim Bux Hazra, Sobedar Kazi, Gohar Mufti, Ashat Bibee, Abajat Bibee, Altaf Hazra, Tinu Sheikh, Sheikh Tarakwulla, Sheikh Lal Miah, Bahal Hazari, Hossain Bux, Hanif Mazumdar, Chand Chowdhory, Bahal Sheikh, Fakir Sheikh, Tosdak Sheikh, Darik Chowkidar, Choto Sazed, Nabwab Jan, Bhadu Sheikh, Elahi Bux, Sheikh Kusumuddi Khan, Sheikh Jamban, Sheikh Bassiraddi, Shatu Khan, Khadem Khan, Sobedar Chowdhory, Ram Dhan De, Nobokumar Muchi, Abhoy Gope, Khudiram Baishnav and Betary Dule.

In Sahapur the condition of the inhabitants is deplorable. The houses of the following persons have come down wholly or in part :—Sheikh Tamizaddi, Khoda Bux, Ebrahim Sheikh, Umed Ali, Sheikh Bhadu, Madhub Sircar, Hari Das Kundu, Bama Sundari, Ram Charan Roy, Lakhman Hari, Sheikh Fariaz Wulla, Raj Chandra Bagdi and Aditya Bagdi.

In Gotan the houses of the following villagers have come down :—Sheikh Derastulla, Champa Dassi, Srinibas Sircar, Ram Krishna Dutt, Ram Chand Das, Grish Raha, Barada Dasi, Bipin Dutt, Annada Prasad Dutt, Adhar Bagdi, Mati Bagdi, Puni Bagdini, Khepa Khatu Bagdi, Nut Behary Bagdi, Sagar Bagdi, Hari Dhara, Prem Chand Bagdi, Madhu Bagdi, Gones Bagdi, Rameswar Bagdi, Madhub Bagdi, Sibub Bagdi, Hari Bagdi, Chinibas Bagdi, Tara Chand Bagdi, Ram Dhoni Bagdini, Bullav Bagdi, Choto Chinibas Bagdi, Tinkari Bagdi, Kana Khatu Bagdi, Mohes Chowkidar, Bhuban De, Hari Sirdar, Madhub Sirdar, Sita Bagdi, Kala Bagdi, Jadu Raha, Dhan Krishna Palit, Dwarika Nath Pal, Akhoy Kumar

Nandi, Mati Sirdar, Hari Khan, Jadu Bagdi, Golam Bagdi, Rakhal Bagdi, Gopal Bagdi, Gobind Bagdi, Basu Bagdi, Mohini Bagdini, Bhulu Bagdi, Sham Bagdi, Jogi Bagdi, Jira Bagdini, Srinath Bhattacharya, Trailakha Bhattacharya, Gourabini Devi, Babooram Sutradhar, Boikanta Kalu, Bhidoya Changa, Harish Changa, Sashi Goalini, Bama Goalini, Haru Goala, Chinibas Gope, Bara Annanda Gope, Kartik Gope, Showdamini Dabee, Mohendra Nath Sen, Ram Chandra Sen, Sabi Bagdi, Saday Bagdi, Makhan Mitra, Beni Mitra, Gones Bagdi, Adhar Bagdi, Putiram Mitra, Ratan De, Bepin De, Rajani De, Benode De, Tinkari De, Khiroda Dasi, Mohendra De, Chinta Mani Napit, wife of Sagar Napit, Ballad Kalie, Kala Bagdi, Kirteebas Samni, Gossain Sircar, Ananta Kundu, Gones Pal, Akhoy Nundi, Dinu Pal, Ramkrishna Pal, Gour Kamar, Prem Chand Kundu, Ram Nandi, Mohendra Mitra, Bidhu Mitra, Bhojo Dhopa, Muktaram Chakravarti, Bama Dulani, Bhojo Gope, Ghrita Gope, the mother of Bhuban Goala, Baishnav Das Bairagi, Ahammadi Chowdhory, Bhulu Chowdhory, Khoda Bux Shana, Iswar Kundu and many others.

To the list of the villages in the Jehanabad sub-division of the Hooghli district, described in the previous issue of this paper as being devastated by the flood, the names of the following villages should be added:—

Balia, Talna, Jashapur, Keshubpur, Moluipur, Bonomalipur, Honnakhali, Paschimpara, Alati, Dibatpur, Ghargoal, Kalapara, Saluk, Ranabajpur, Taladamini, Bainan, Chawk, Hazi, Ruita, Batanal, Kashibati Sastipur, Behala, Mohanpur, Narayanpur, Subaldaha, Kushigunge, Dakhin Diyan, Ashanpur, Krishnapur, Madhurpur, Arnubara, Sadepur, Harangita, Tadal, Russulpur, Mayapur, Sabati, Sushnipara, Muthdanga, Balarampur, Mohonpur, Khamargara, Dharmapota, Adambad, Madhubpur, Harepur, Mansadanga, Raghunathpur, Sursura, Jangalpara, Srirampur, Moshnan Sibpur, Thakurani Chawk, Chawk Gothra, Hiyatpur, Khamarbar, Harinkhola, Barana, Balkukri, Chabbisipur, Parchabbisipur, Kabelpur, Dhamla, Balarampur, Tiandal, Sontoshpur, Dhuluri, Ryna, Dhanishpur, Batashay, Balarambati, Jangalpara, Khatuni, Talati, Parul, Bonogram, Salapur, Pabna, Bhurshitta, Bandar, Kamanpur, Balarampur, Kanchantala, Jagannathpur, Shambati and Shawta.

In sub-division Jehanabad, thana Khanakul—Raghunathpur, Krishnagore, Gopinathpur, Radhanagor, Bagnan, Bhangamora, Boikuntapur, Raghati, Chingra, Natibpur, Nagsar, Palsa, Khalla and Joypur.

Government is earnestly requested to repair the breach at Jankuli. The present devastation and loss of life and property is due solely to the refusal of the Government to listen to the prayer of the people for the repair of the Jankuli breach. Year after year the floods are ruining the people, and yet Government will not listen to their prayer.

77. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 16th September, has the following on the scarcity in Orissa:—

Famine in Orissa.

The scarcity now prevailing in Khoorda is due, *first*, to the enforcement of the forest law, and *secondly*, to the enhanced rates of rent which have prevailed there, since it became the property of Government and the rigour with which rents have been collected. As regards the help which Government is giving to the Khoorda people in their distress, the Collector of Pooree and the Deputy Collector of Khoorda are both getting credit for giving them substantial help. Few, however, know what that substantial help is. It is nothing more or less than this: tuccavi advances to the amount of Rs. 65,000 have been made on interest at 6½ per cent! And this means that the Government, which itself pays interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. on Savings Bank deposits, will take interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. from a famine-stricken people! It is not known

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
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whether or not this interest is being charged with the knowledge of Government. But this much is certain, that if one or two more famines like this occur, Government will be able to realise the whole cost of a war.

The same causes have produced scarcity in Angul which is also Government's khas property. Already 50 people have died of starvation in Angul. And yet nothing has been done to relieve the distress there, and rents are being realised as rigorously as ever. The construction of the Benares-Pooree line would have done incalculable good at this time by affording employment to large numbers of distressed people.

GRAMVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

General outlook of the country, and
floods in the Uluberia sub-division,
Howrah district.

78. The *Gramvasi*, of the 16th September, says that things have come to such a pass this year that unless Government takes early precautionary measures such scarcity as is now prevailing in Orissa will appear everywhere. Exportation of rice should be therefore stopped.

79. Reference is then made to the submerged state of the Uluberia sub-division and the authorities are asked to find some means for draining the land of the superfluous water resting on it. The inundations which year after year visit the sub-division and destroy its crops are due to the silting up of the canals, and water-courses flowing through the sub-division. It is therefore desirable that a khal should be constructed from the breach in the embankment of the Damodar at Bego to the river Rupnarayan for the purpose of removing all obstruction to drainage in the sub-division.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

80. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th September, says that there is every reason to believe that the distress at present prevailing in Orissa will,

Famine in Orissa.
instead of decreasing, assume a severer form in consequence of the recent heavy rain, and the officer of Government must be a mad one who bases hopeful calculations upon those rains. The government of Sir Steuart Bayley is certainly not indifferent in the matter of relieving the distress, and considering the limited resources placed at its disposal by the Government of India, its efforts in this direction are worthy of praise. Still it must be said that all that could be done to cope with the danger has not been done. Everything will depend on the Commissioner, Mr. Worsley. Let Mr. Worsley set aside all official formalities in the distribution of relief, and let him, in particular, employ respectable native gentlemen, instead of sepoys, to dole out rice to the poor. And if err he must, let him err on the side of extravagance rather than on the side of parsimony.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

81. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, says that the Bengalis are intensely disliked by all classes of Anglo-Indians. The Anglo-Indians say

The Anglo-Indians on the Bengalis.
that the Bengalis are cowardly, slow of understanding, fond of imitation and dissatisfied with Government. As regards the first charge, what appears to be the cowardliness of the Bengalis, it is not cowardliness arising from physical weakness, it is only the mildness and softness which make all men of a virtuous, religious and God-fearing frame of mind. It is because they are of this frame of mind that the Bengalis could not make that barbarous and unruly exhibition themselves on their own account as the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta did in connection with the Ilbert Bill agitation under Lord Ripon's administration. The Bengalis are deemed cowards because they cannot, like the Anglo-Indians, sacrifice their sense of duty at the altar of self-interest.

As for the second charge, they cannot surely be called a slow-witted people, whose ancestors built such magnificent systems of philosophy and logic as the Sankhya, the Vedanta, and the Nayaya. And they cannot also be called a dull race who have produced men like Baboos Nilambar Mukerjee and Kanti Chandra Mukerjee and Kalikadas Dutta—men who have displayed remarkable administrative ability in Cashmere, in Jaypore, and in Cooch Behar.

As for the third charge, it is unfortunately too true. The so-called educated Bengali is slavishly imitating European manners and customs.

As regards the fourth charge, before preferring it the Anglo-Indians should, by an effort of their imagination, endeavour to place themselves in the position in which the Bengalis are, and then say whether the Bengalis have not just cause for dissatisfaction, and whether, being in that position, they themselves would not have been equally dissatisfied with Government.

82. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th September, referring to Sriman Svami's

Cow-slaughter in India.

movement against cow killing, says that, however desirable the success of the movement

may be from the Hindu point of view, Government cannot, for obvious reasons, identify itself with it. It cannot certainly prohibit the slaughter of cows by an Act of the Legislature.

For, peopled as India is by a variety of races, many of which are beef-eaters, a legislative prohibition of cow-slaughter will be a political grievance to many. Such legislation will also entitle other communities than Hindus to demand of Government concessions which it will be impossible for it to grant. The Jains, for instance, consider it a sin to kill even a fly; and so, if they were to ask Government to pass an Act prohibiting the destruction of all animal life, would Government be able to grant their request? But though Government cannot put a stop to the slaughter of cows, it is certainly within its power to reduce the extent of that slaughter. And considering the economic value of the cow it is undoubtedly the duty of Government to do something in that direction. Nay more. It ought to see that the slaughter of cows is not made by the Mahomedans an occasion for unnecessarily shocking the feelings of the Hindus and the Sikhs.

83. The same paper referring to the statement made in certain Anglo-

Indian coolies in French settlements.

Indian newspapers that the Indian coolies who return from the island of Bourbon are found

to be poor in health and poor of purse, says that it is easy to find out other people's faults, but very difficult to assure the public that the Indian coolies in the British colonies and in the tea-gardens of Assam are subjected to less hardship than in the French settlements.

84. The same paper says that the reference made in the third narrative

Government officers and the Congress movement.

of the Congress movement to the hostile attitude of Anglo-Indian officers towards that movement has so enraged the *Pioneer* that

it has actually advised those officers to increase their hostility to the Congress. But the *Pioneer* and its party apparently do not know that this official opposition will, instead of stifling or otherwise injuring the movement, only strengthen it and further its cause. Surely the Congress is not like the National League of Ireland, and so it cannot be put down by official opposition and coercive laws. The utmost that the officers of Government can succeed in doing is to create disunion among the different sections of the people.

85. The *Santi*, of the 12th September, says that Asiatics do not trust

Englishmen in Asia.

the English, because they know the English to be a people who, entering other countries in

the guise of merchants, invariably contrive to make themselves their rulers, and because they find that English missionaries, although they bring the

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SANTI,
Sept. 12th, 1888.

light of knowledge to those among whom they live and work, invariably denationalize them.

The people of India are not satisfied with the English. And that is because only the worst Englishmen—Englishmen, that is, who are wholly wanting in truly English feelings, and who take a delight in oppressing and domineering over subject peoples come to this country. The Indians also see that English policy in Europe is very different from English policy in Asia. In Europe, the English Government willingly suffers humiliation for the sake of maintaining peace; in Asia the English Government goes about seeking bloodshed and war. In Europe the Englishman is a wily jackal; in Asia he is a hungry wolf. Again, the English, who are a nation of traders, value their own interests above all other things in the world, and can bring themselves down to the lowest depth of meanness for the purpose of protecting those interests.

But these failings notwithstanding, the English nation possesses virtues not met with in any other nation on the earth. If only their trade prospers and their own interests are secure, they gladly confer upon other peoples the benefit of railways, telegraphs, and other comforts of life. But if their own interests are likely to suffer, the most earnest and tearful entreaties will fail to extort from them the smallest boon or advantage for a subject people.

This is the real secret of British policy in subject countries, and those who know this will neither praise nor blame Englishmen, but will only wonder at their ways.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 15th, 1888.

86. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th September, says that he knows Dr. Surajbal, Governor of Cashmere, to be the son of the celebrated Pundit Manphal,

and to be a gentleman of excellent breeding and manners, and therefore refuses to believe that he can have talked of the Queen-Empress in the manner described in the *Pioneer* newspaper. The whole story is probably a calumny invented by some designing persons who have been anxious for some time past to see Dr. Surajbal out of the Cashmere State.

SANJIVANI

87. The same paper says that the Government of the North-Western Provinces is opposing the National Congress movement heart and soul. At the request of the promoters of the fourth National Congress, the Commissioner of Allahabad sometime ago permitted them to hold the meetings of the Congress at the Khusru Bagh. But he has now withdrawn that permission. He certainly deserves to be hated who cannot keep his word.

The Government of Sir Auckland Colvin and National Congress.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 16th & 23rd,
1888.

88. The *Samvad Bahika*, of the 16th and 23rd August, is of opinion that only a twelve-anna paddy crop is expected in the Balasore district.

at the end of the current month, only an eight-anna crop must be expected.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

89. The prompt measures taken by the authorities to open relief works in Khorda, where the people are suffering from scarcity of food, have elicited

applause in all the newspapers of Orissa, which bless Sir Steuart Bayley on that account.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

90. Alluding to the assault committed by Baboo Rakhal Chundra Basu, the Subordinate Judge of Arrah, on an unprotected boy named Jangi Lal, the same

paper makes the following observations:—

“It is a practice with many natives to make too much of any error or offence committed by an Englishman, but they remain silent when native officers commit similar acts.”

91. The scarcity of food in Banki, an important thana in the Cuttack district, has been the cause of much distress among the poor people residing therein. The Collector of Cuttack having lost no time in distributing money to the famished men through the local Sub-Deputy Collector under the Taccavi Law, all the newspapers of Orissa express great satisfaction.

UTKAL DIPKA,
Aug. 18th. & 25th,
1888.

92. The same paper thinks that the circular issued by the Calcutta High Court in connection with the notorious Kirkwood case has conferred a great boon on the people of Bengal, for henceforward no Magistrate or Police officer will dare to have any woman examined by any medical officer without her consent.

UTKAL DIPKA.

93. The District Board of Balasore having granted a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per month to each of its school Sub-Inspectors, the *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 18th and 25th August, observes that there must be certain limitations and conditions under which the allowance ought to be sanctioned, and that before being given effect to, the allowance ought to meet the approval of Government.

UTKAL DIPKA.

94. The slight increase of salt duty made by Government has induced the salt-dealers of Cuttack, who are mostly Ganjamese, to sell that necessary of life at an exorbitant price beyond the means of the poor, who are therefore in great distress. The writer therefore supports the policy recommended by the Cuttack Collector that the Bombay merchants and local traders of Cuttack should be induced to bring down Liverpool salt *via* False Point, and make considerable profit by selling it cheaper.

UTKAL DIPKA.

95. The tenants of *Bhuabila*, a large plot of land within the Bhograi outpost of the Balasore district, have made a representation to the public in the columns of the *Uriya and Navasamvád*, that the eastern bank of the coast canal obstructs the passage of rain-water, which therefore accumulates in their paddy fields, which are generally of a very low level, and injuriously affects the growth of their crops. A large number of peasants have been on this account put to great trouble and expense, and no attempt is being made to remove their complaints or better their condition.

URIYA & NAVASAMVAD,
Aug 22nd & 29th,
1888.

ASSAM PAPERS.

96. The *Silchar*, of the 10th September, relates the following case of oppression in a tea-garden in Cachar:—

SILCHAR,
Sept. 10th 1888.

One Munshi Mirza Nasir Beg was doctor and manager in the Dedar-khor tea-garden, under one Mr. Clerk, Manager of the Chengjor garden. A misunderstanding having arisen between the two, the Munshi tendered his resignation, which was, however, not accepted at first. Some days after the Munshi having again tendered his resignation, Mr. Clerk got angry and turned him out of the garden. But the Munshi's wife and goods remained in the garden. Mr. Clerk next turned the Munshi's wife out of the garden at night. Could anything be more shocking and oppressive than this conduct of Mr. Clerk?

97. The same paper says that, if the charges which have appeared in the *Bengalee* newspaper against Mr. Fullerton be true, then it would be well for Cachar if he is not sent there as District Superintendent of Police.

SILCHAR.

SILCHAR,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

98. The same paper says that it has heard many charges against the Assistant Commissioner of Hailakandi, and hopes that such residents of that place as have sufficient moral courage will inform him of the correctness or otherwise of the charges.

SILCHAR.

99. The editor of the same paper says that he has recently seen some prisoners to be grossly ill-treated by their keepers. The poor men were carrying on their shoulders the trunk of a tree so large that not even an elephant could be expected to carry it with ease. Considering their weak physique, it was gross cruelty to employ them to carry so heavy a load. And there was more cruelty still. Some of the prisoners let the tree down in order to rest awhile, and on their being unable to replace it on their shoulders, they were beaten so severely by the chaprasis who were in charge of them that the cane with which they beat them was split into two. Surely it is time that men of a more humane disposition were appointed to take charge of prisoners.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd September 1888.